displayed by the Chinese students in Japan, and many recruits were enlisted. Propaganda was intensified. A revolutionary journal, the *Kuo Min Pao* started publication in Japan. Another revolutionary organ, the *Su Pao,* was established in Shanghai. Dr. Sun remained in Japan disseminating revolutionary propaganda until 1904, when, so he states, responding to the invitation of the Governor of French Indo-China, he left for Hanoi to attend the Exposition there. The Governor was absent in France but he was cordially received by the latter's Secretary. From Hanoi, Dr. Sun started on his second world-tour, proceeding via Japan, to Europe and America. He claims that at this period he received encouragement, and the loan of seven officers, from the French Minister to China. The indiscretions of one of the French Officers, however, resulted in the discovery of the revolutionary organization at Wu-Han by Viceroy Chang Chi-tung. This resulted, after a change of Government in France, in the withdrawal of French assistance. Dr. Sun addressed meetings of Chinese students in Brussels, Berlin and Paris, securing about 70 new recruits, and on his return to Japan formally inaugurated the *Tung Meng Hm* (United League). From now onward he definitely advocated the supplanting of the Manchu Monarchy by a Republic.

Spasmodic and unsuccessful revolts were fomented in various parts of China, in only one of which, however, having established his headquarters at Hanoi, did Dr. Sun personally participate. With several French officers and "over a hundred